

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL

SUPERINTENDENT'S
REPORT
1941

Nineteen forty-one completes the tenth year of Flint-Goodridge as a unit of Dillard University. This decade has seen much growth of the institution, public understanding and acceptance by the community and nation.

Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University is the dream-child of many sources. A half century ago a small group of colored women dreamed of an institution where members of their race could receive proper medical attention and training. The institution was first known as the Phyllis Wheatley Hospital. After a few years New Orleans University took over the project, and through years of development, it became the Sarah Goodridge Hospital and later reached its present status.

"A hospital may be a distinguished institution, no matter what its size. If it is great in spirit, original in its outlook, creative in its service and inspiring in its community relationships, it will assume a definite personality." . .

The coming of Dillard University gave physical birth and incentive to the new institution. The development of the hospital has been two-fold:

- 1) Toward the growth of the institution as a health center and hospital to serve the needs of the sick.
- 2) Toward development of educational and public health programs for our physician.

HOW HAS FLINT-GOODRIDGE MADE THESE DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS?

An indication of the growth of community acceptance and the hospital's service is shown by the following comparative figures:

	1936	1941
Persons served in Hospital Beds	574	1,679
Persons served in General Clinics	1,569	3,365
Persons served in Emergency Room	573	1,881

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

In 1932, one out of five babies born in New Orleans came

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who have also been trained in various areas to operate in

An indication of the growth of community acceptance and the hospital's service is shown by the following comparative figures:

	1932	1936	1941
Persons served in Hospital Beds	977	1,679	2,426
Persons served in General Clinics	1,858	3,365	12,538
Persons served in Emergency Room	673	1,735	1,881

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

In 1932, one out of five babies born in New Orleans came

into the world without the aid of a physician. That year, the infant mortality rate among Negroes of New Orleans was 119 per thousand compared to 64.6 per thousand for the whole United States and 87.37 per thousand for the New Orleans general population. Flint-Goodridge

Our local approach to the maternal and child welfare was very little used for maternity services during the early days. The problem began toward the end of 1932 when we drastically reduced the popularity and wide use of midwives during this period was evident and ate far maternity service below or at least equal to the fee charged ndoubtedly contributed in a large measure to the high infant mortality ate in this area.

the reduction of the rates was not sufficient.

Although in 1941 ninety-five percent of babies born in the city of New Orleans were born in a hospital, the percentage of deliveries by midwives in the rural areas of Louisiana and vicinity is still high.

Fifty-six percent of the Negro births in the United States annually are not attended by a physician. In many rural areas of the four central southern states this percentage is much higher.

It is believed that until such time as enough physicians will be available, and that will be many years hence, a most favorable step in the direction of improving the maternal and child health services in rural areas would be the placing of graduate nurses who have also been trained in midwifery in these areas to operate in employ of official or voluntary health agencies and under the direction of a physician.

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An effort is now under way to provide such training at
 Flint-Goodridge Hospital. The United States Children's Bureau has
 discussed this possibility and is very much interested in cooper-
 ating with the hospital in the organization of such a training program.

Our local approach to the maternal and child welfare
 problem began toward the end of 1932 when we drastically reduced the
 rate for maternity service below or at least equal to the fee charged
 by the midwives. This increased the number of obstetrical cases, but
 the reduction of the rates was not sufficient.

The hospital was of the opinion that a social worker on
 the staff of the hospital could develop an educational program among
 certain types of women, and could arouse interest and show the
 importance of proper prenatal, delivery and post natal care. This
 aroused interest would be of an educational benefit to the community
 and would also directly increase the occupancy of the hospital.

The hospital finally was enabled to employ a social worker
 to do this work. Later we continued with a public health nurse
 through the largess and generosity of the Rosenwald Fund. The favor-
 able result is partly indicated by the following comparative figures
 of:

	<u>Obstetrical Clinic Visits And Births</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1941</u>
Clinic Patients		17	206	419
Clinic Visits		101	1,073	2,067
Births		63	181	348

We have continually found in the
 people - a gain the hospital make a public service to the
 community.

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By 1941 the Negro infant mortality rate in New Orleans was reduced to 73.45 per thousand as contrasted to 119 in 1932. During the same period the general population infant mortality was reduced from 87.37 to 56 per thousand.

The infant mortality rate in Louisiana of deaths within the first year had been over 50% higher among Negro babies than whites. During the past decade, we have persistently emphasized the "well baby clinic." Mothers are requested to bring their babies back to this clinic once each month for inspection and advice. These visits are also followed up by the public health nurse in this department.

The following figures show growth in:
Visits to Pediatric Clinic
in this department 1932 1936 1941
the kind of job 1,242 2,095 2,180 the local tuberculosis problem demands.

SYMPTOMS

TUBERCULOSIS

The hospitalization of Negro tuberculosis patients in New Orleans and Louisiana is a real problem. Flint-Goodridge presented a problem of unusual proportions with its present facilities and resources cannot think of approaching the problem. However, we have assumed some responsibility for the control of tuberculosis in New Orleans through early diagnosis and ambulator treatment. We established here the first pneumo-education and venereal disease control, presented in schools and thorax clinic in the city - a treatment now used by all other major clinics in New Orleans.

parent-teacher associations. Moving pictures were shown. Needs - again the hospital owes a public service to the Institute for social workers and public health nurses was conducted. Community.

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THEATRICALS

Realizing the futility of treating just the patient's
disease, during 1937 we were able to secure for the tuberculosis
clinic a public health nurse whose responsibility it is to bring
into clinic all contacts, to see that the doctor's orders are
carried out at home and to insist upon regular clinic attendance.

A complete physical examination is now made on all patients who come to the clinic before they are referred to a special therapy department. A routine fluoroscopic examination of the chest and x-ray when indicated for tuberculosis is now part of the regular clinic procedure.

The future of our program in tuberculosis envisages the employment of a physician to care for our increasing number of

In the early days of the clinic it was found that a large number of patients were unable to come during the day. Consequently we again took up the question of budgets. It was decided to expand the department and hire additional personnel. A lack of sufficient personnel in this department has prevented Flint-Goodridge Hospital from doing the kind of job that the local tuberculosis problem demands.

SYPHILIS

The progress and results of our syphilis program have been more than gratifying. The prevalence of the venereal diseases presented a problem of unusual proportions.

Our first all-out step to tackle this problem was a six week program in conjunction with the New Orleans Social Hygiene

Committee in 1935. This included lectures on social hygiene, sex education and venereal disease control, presented in schools and colleges, to faculty groups, to students above high school grade and to parent-teacher associations. Moving pictures were shown. A night institute for social workers and public health workers was held.

Institute for social workers and public health nurses was conducted.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

A large part of the program of Flint-Goodridge Hospital

has been subsidized by the Rosenwald Fund. In 1937 a three year Ministerial groups were consulted with a view toward encouraging grant of \$22,000 was made for the development of professional proper medical examinations.

personnel and extension of clinical services at the hospital. The treatment of syphilis is a long drawn out, expensive procedure, requiring intensive treatment when found in the early stages. Our clinic admitting officer, a full time physician,

makes a complete physical examination of all patients, including routine blood tests. If there is any indication of syphilis, the patient is referred to the venereal disease department.

All registrants to this clinic are interviewed by the public health nurse, and an effort is made to bring for examination and treatment if indicated, all known sexual and family contacts.

Needless to say, the progress which has been made possible by the grants of the Rosenwald Fund.

In the early days of the establishment of this clinic, it was found that a large number of the persons needing the services of this clinic were unable to come during the day. Consequently we

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

established similarly conducted bi-weekly night clinics.

The Congregational and Christian Churches throughout the country by means of their women's clubs and other organizations, encourage the growth of this effort through the help, cooperation and subsidy of the New Orleans City Health Department and the United States Public Health Service. These agencies have provided thousands of surgical dressings and other supplies were sent by these groups. They also sent \$257.84 in cash during 1941.

this program.]

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The Women's GROWTH OF SYPHILIS CLINIC Hospital continues its services to the hospital.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Persons Served by medicine	142	349	312	1,139	1,645
Clinic Visits	3,890	5,983	6,329	17,071	28,397

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

A large part of the program of Flint-Goodridge Hospital has been subsidized by the Rosenwald Fund. In 1937 a three year grant of \$22,000 was made for the development of professional personnel and extension of clinical services at the hospital. In 1940, another three year grant for a continuation of the same program was made in the amount of \$20,000.

These grants enabled us to pursue the following program:

- 1) Fellowships for postgraduate study by physicians
- 2) Support of residencies
- 3) Support of public health nursing
- 4) Clinical teaching in tuberculosis
- 5) Establish a dental clinic
- 6) Enabled several members of the administrative staff to be given opportunity for further study along their line of work and thus improve their work at Flint-Goodridge Hospital

Needless to say, the progress which has been made at Flint-Goodridge has been made possible by the grants of the Rosenwald Fund.

PENNY-A-DAY-PLAN

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

The Flint-Goodridge Hospital Service Plan has an approximate membership of 1,000. During 1941, the plan paid hospitalization bills for subscribers to the amount of \$7,875.00. Since its organization in 1936, the plan has paid \$20,200.00 in thousands of surgical dressings and other supplies were sent by these groups. They also sent \$257.84 in cash during 1941.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The Women's Auxiliary of Flint-Goodridge Hospital continues its services to the hospital. Among other activities, they provide funds to buy medicine for our indigent clinical patients.

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JULIUS ROSENBERG FUND

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

The Corporation has organized a
Women's Auxiliary to help
the work of the women's club
and the church. This organization
will be known as the "W.M.F."
The corporation will be
responsible for the expenses
of the auxiliary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY
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This group of over three hundred women have been one of

the hospital's staunchest supporters. Each year they sponsor
National Hospital Day, a Christmas party for the children's ward --
and in past years they took the responsibility for the beautification
of the lawn. In addition they have from time to time donated
various pieces of equipment to the hospital.

NYA AND WPA PROJECTS

A great factor in helping Flint-Goodridge Hospital in Arkansas carrying the burden of much of its program lay in the assistance gotten from the NYA and WPA projects in the way of employees.

Young people are sent to us to learn by doing. In exchange for their labor, we teach these people the skills of the various jobs to which they are assigned. The WPA has assigned people to work with us in carrying out their program of rehabilitation.

PENNY-A-DAY-PLAN

The Flint-Goodridge Hospital Group Service Plan has an approximate membership of 3,000. During 1941 the plan paid hospitalization bills for subscribers to the amount of \$7,875.38. Since its organization in 1936, the plan has paid \$28,200.90 in hospital bills for the membership.

Total collections from membership since organization is \$42,729.24. Hospitalization and administrative expenses amount to \$39,271.02, leaving a balance in bank of \$3,458.22. The Rosenwald Fund subsidy of \$4,500 is still unused.

Committee of New Orleans, United States Public Health Service and United
States Children's Bureau.

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EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Flint-Goodridge Hospital has recognized its responsibility as a health center, and one of its primary objectives is the providing of educational opportunities for Negro doctors.

Postgraduate Courses for Physicians

The summer postgraduate course held in June of each year has been filling a definite need. Initiated in 1936, twenty percent of the Negro physicians practicing in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama have attended at least one year. The large number of repeaters indicates the value which the doctors of the area place on the instruction they receive.

WEEKLY SEMINARS

As a further development of our educational program, there has been given weekly during the months from October through May, a seminar, conducted for members of the medical staff. The faculty for these lectures, as well as those conducted during the summer Postgraduate Courses, is made up principally of professors in the Tulane and Louisiana State Medical Schools, supplemented by members of our own active staff and some nationally known Negro teachers from other schools.

Public Health Institute for Physicians

In November of 1941, the hospital sponsored in conjunction with the Louisiana State Department of Health, the first Public Health Institute for Physicians. The National Tuberculosis Association, Tuberculosis and Public Health Association of Louisiana, Tuberculosis Committee of New Orleans, United States Public Health Service and United States Children's Bureau.

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EDUCATIONAL

Progress at Flint-Goodridge Hospital could not be complete
without giving credit to the men, women, children and
youngsters who have labored so faithfully to maintain and
improve our educational standards. We are very
proud to note that the average term of
employment of our teaching faculty has been
approximately three years and
that our faculty has been able to maintain a
high standard of education and research.

TEACHING FACULTY

Teaching faculty are to supplement rather than
supplant medical students and young physicians need and credit
and their Ischler and to expand the educational program in many
directions to fill existing gaps in our educational program
between them, since Ischler and medical has enlisted and in
order to meet the needs of the hospital and its patients
and to maintain a high standard of education and research.

EDUCATIONAL STAFF

progress of Flint-Goodridge Hospital could not be complete.

Fellowships do not have the minimum requirements as regards the number

of patients. Ever since the hospital's organization, it has kept
foremost the need of special training for members of the medical
and administrative staff. In furtherance of this, Flint-Goodridge
has been able to secure some scholarships for this study through
the Julius Rosenwald Fund. During the past decade four men of our
medical staff were sent away for postgraduate study. Some members
of the administrative staff were given grants for study and improve-
ment in their work.

Residents

Each year the hospital has given opportunity to four resi-
dents or interns to get their practical experience at Flint-Goodridge.
Because of the teaching connections, and the high type of consulting
service at Flint-Goodridge, internships and residencies have been
considered attractive.

NURSING EDUCATION

The School of Nursing which was maintained by the original
hospital was discontinued after the 1934 graduation of students from
the new institution. Because of the lack of clinical material within
the hospital and insufficient funds to promote a school of the stan-
dards deemed representative of the Flint-Goodridge ideal, the hospital
decided on a temporary closing. But interest in nursing education did
not lessen.

Since that time the hospital nursing service has been
conducted by a staff of graduates. We have however realized that
until we re-establish the school of nursing, the health education

COMPANY'S STATEMENT

program of Flint-Goodridge Hospital could not be complete.

We now have the minimum requirement as regards the number of patients. The average patient days have increased from 29.2 in 1932 to 52.9 in 1940 and 64.2 in 1941.

	1936	1941
EARNINGS	\$29,594.15	\$2,833.69
Day Charge	\$1,195.31	\$871.50
Clinic Emergency	\$3,065.00	\$4,555.65
Delivery Rooms	\$2,450.25	\$2,434.73
X-Ray	\$2,260.70	\$5,486.74
Laboratory	\$4,317.56	\$3,595.88
Pharmacy	\$7,119.21	\$7,300.05
Sundry	\$71,501.21	

EMPLOYEES HEALTH PROGRAM

The tradition of excellent health service, and the growing response and esteem of the community comes about because of the loyal

and precise service rendered by the employees of Flint-Goodridge.

Effort is made to imbue every employee with the realization that he or she is an integral part of the Flint-Goodridge idea.

Sundry As a further step in the direction of employee relationship, a health program has been instituted in which at least once a year, every employee of the hospital is to get a complete physical examination --including x-ray and serological tests.

Administration	\$10,883.45	
Clinic Emergency	1,027.08	
Dietary	39,173.37	
Plant Maintenance-Labor	23,179.11	
Equipment and Supplies	16,131.10	
Statistical resume of the services rendered by the hospital.	4,608.78	
X-ray	1,435.13	
Pharmacy	1,821.66	
Operating-Delivery Rooms	6,789.34	
Medical Service Records	4,610.22	
Social Service	1,548.90	
Sundry	2,119.74	
Rosewood Fund and Dillard University, Designated	\$102,717.22	
	\$102,717.22	

NET OPERATING LOSS

NET OPERATING LOSS	\$6,826.17	
NET OPERATING GAIN	113.74	

45.68

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF
EARNINGS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENSES

1. Hospital For the Years 1932, 1936 and 1941			
	1932	1936	1941
Workmen's Compensation	220	273	323
Crippled Children	-	91	91
Other Full Pay	165	215	224
Part Pay	175	221	224
Day Charges	\$15,139.41	\$19,315.11	\$39,694.15
Clinic Emergency	1,161.34	1,598.34	2,833.69
Operating Delivery Rooms	Total 3,065.00	977	4,555.65
X-Ray	2,450.25	2,434.73	8,871.50
Laboratory Care Given	2,435.45	2,260.70	5,486.74
Pharmacy	1,259.30	4,317.58	3,595.88
Sundry	849.43	2,728.34	7,119.21
Total Earnings	\$26,360.18	\$37,210.45	\$71,501.22
<u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>			
Dillard University	13,200.00	14,939.24	9,000.00
Community Chest	Total 2,814.00	9,688	6,000.00
City of New Orleans	-	-	3,000.00
Rosenwald Fund and Dillard University, Designated	1,500.00	-	9,993.34
Sundry	-	1,967.34	268.34
Total Contributions	\$17,514.00	\$22,906.58	\$31,261.68
<u>TOTAL EARNINGS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	<u>\$43,874.18</u>	<u>\$60,117.03</u>	<u>\$102,762.90</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Administration and Threat	\$7,679.85	114	\$10,883.45
Clinic Emergency	303.57	249	1,027.08
Dietary	9,169.46	102	19,173.37
Plant Maintenance-Laundry	15,555.81	1	23,179.11
Nursing	Total 5,814.55	1,858	16,131.10
Equipment and Supplies	718.11	1,858	4,608.78
Laboratory	1,025.52	1,165.17	1,435.13
X-Ray	1,278.61	1,168.46	1,821.66
Pharmacy	1,193.82	2,035	6,785.34
Operating-Delivery Rooms	1,916.92	-	4,010.22
Medical Service Records	2,552.80	-	1,548.90
Social Service	1,191.33	1,253	2,119.74
Sundry	-	-	-
Rosenwald Fund and Dillard University, Designated	1,500.00	1,842	2,180
Total Expenses	\$49,900.35	810	9,993.34
Nose and Throat	1,130	1,130	1,130
NET OPERATING LOSS	\$6,026.17	402	2,241
NET OPERATING GAIN	-	-	113.74
Total	7,795	17,645	45.68

SOME PERTINENT FIGURES

		<u>1932</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1941</u>
1. Hospital Patients				
Workmen's Compensation	220	273	323	
Crippled Children	-	-	95	
Other Full Pay	165	415	561	
Part Pay	176	224	424	
New Born	63	181	348	
Free	353	586	675	
Total	977	1,679	2,426	
2. Days of Care Given				
Workmen's Compensation	2,269	3,035	3,022	
Crippled Children	-	-	3,618	
Other Full pay	1,554	2,624	4,689	
Part Pay	1,371	1,729	3,274	
New Born	606	1,157	2,190	
Free	3,888	5,508	6,651	
Total	9,688	14,053	23,444	
3. Individuals Admitted to Each Clinic				
Medicine	419	707	6,569	
Surgery	356	697	767	
Dermatology	-	-	85	
Pediatrics	340	626	766	
Gynecology	278	271	431	
Obstetrics	-	206	419	
Urology	114	170	296	
Ear, Nose and Throat	249	339	404	
Eye	102	149	371	
Dental	-	-	715	
Total	-	200	1,715	
All Patients	1,858	3,365	12,538	
4. Clinic Visits				
General Medicine	2,035	2,948	8,082	
Syphilis	-	3,080	28,397	
Tuberculosis	-	223	1,154	
Surgery	1,253	2,988	2,526	
Dermatology	-	-	340	
Pediatrics	1,242	2,095	2,180	
Gynecology	803	1,032	1,504	
Obstetrics	-	1,073	2,067	
Urology	1,130	1,540	2,296	
Ear, Nose and Throat	925	1,388	1,661	
Eye	402	1,078	2,231	
Dental	-	-	1,344	
Special	-	200	1,720	
Total	7,790	17,645	55,502	

